

The Winchester Appeal

LEWIS METCALFE, EDITOR.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

AND W. J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE,

HON. NEILL S. BROWN, of Davidson.
HORACE MAYNARD, of Knox.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,

1st Dist.—N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
2d "—MORRIS WHITE, of Knox.
3d "—W. P. JACKSON, of Coffee.
4th "—ROBT. HAYNES, of Wilson.
5th "—W. H. WISENER, of Bedford.
6th "—C. C. CROWE, of Giles.
7th "—J. M. QUAYLES, of Montgomery.
8th "—ISAAC R. HAWKINS, of Carroll.
9th "—J. S. R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

WINCHESTER:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1856.

MASS MEETING AT NASHVILLE.

As it is possible that some of our readers were not present at the great mass meeting at Nashville on the 10th and 11th inst., we must be pardoned for giving a hasty outline of the scenes of the occasion.

On the night previous to the meeting, a large crowd of five or ten thousand persons gathered at the lofty pole, erected by the Americans on the square of ground opposite the Union and American office, to hear speaking, which had been published to take place at that time. Soon after supper the crowd had collected, and shouted for Brownlow, Haskill and others. Several speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen. Brownlow among the numbers. This last gentleman made several very strong and unanswerable arguments against the course of the democracy; showing conclusively that the democratic party was wholly responsible for the election of Banks Speaker of the House last winter. His speech was well received, and had a good effect.

It would be useless to attempt a description of the programme of the next day. At an early hour the day was ushered in by the firing of cannon and military parade. The people commenced going out to the Fair Grounds, where the speaking and barbecue were held, in one continuous stream, with an army of banners, from early morning until 1 o'clock. A large space of ground—something less than the corporation of Winchester—was inclosed around with seats, from the ground to the height of about fifteen or twenty feet, sufficient to hold 10,000 persons, which were filled almost entirely with ladies, while the vast inclosure was about six feet deep in human beings, variously estimated from fifteen to fifty thousand people. The most remarkable feature in the case was the astonishing number of ladies, the best sign of the times that could be shown. When an ardent patriotism actuates the ladies to turn out in such vast numbers, our country must be safe. Although we have been taught to venerate the Roman matrons, Rome knew but on Veturia and one Cornelia; but while looking on this vast assemblage of Tennessee ladies, we imagined we saw one thousand mothers of ten thousand Gracchi.

Hon. Jere Clemens made the principal speech before dinner. Mr. C. said in the beginning that he had come not to amuse with anecdote nor stir them with denunciation, but to address their reason and judgment, and for an hour and a half we listened to one of the most chaste and polished specimens of oratory that ever charmed our ears. There is something classically beautiful in his eloquence, and peculiar to himself. He imitates no prototype, but speaks in the sentiment and style of a refined and educated mind. He gave a brief history of the Democratic party, showing that they could not be trusted—that in many instances they had deceived the people on important questions, especially the question of slavery. He closed by a beautiful episode to the ladies.

After he was through, dinner was announced, and although the number of people was very great, there was enough for all, and plenty left. We understand that the democrats

are going to have a barbecue near the same place next Tuesday to eat up the scraps left. There will be enough left, if it has not been wasted.

After dinner, Hon. Chancy Burr, of New York, entertained the crowd with a forcible and telling speech. He showed that the Pierce democracy had fallen out with Gen. Pierce because he had proved a traitor to them in that State, and sought the favor of the free-soil party by turning every hard democrat out of office, and supplying their places with the worst sort of free-soilers. Mr. B. said that a large portion of the hard had left the democratic party and gone for Mr. Fillmore—that New York was safe for Mr. Fillmore, and Buchanan had no chance there at all. He (Mr. Burr) had been sent by the American party to the South (as New York was safe for our ticket) to do what he could in this section. He said that he had been called a free-soiler, but he said that whoever said so was a liar. He had been fighting them all his life as an old line hard Dickinson democrat, but when his party pandered to free-soil influence he left it, and now is at work for Millard Fillmore as the safest man in the Union.

The speaking was continued next day with a large crowd and several speeches, but we were not very well and did not go out. We understand that all things went off well. There was not a single occurrence to mar the harmony of the whole affair. We never saw so large a crowd behave so well before. Taken all together, the whole thing had a fine effect, and will give to Mr. Fillmore the vote of Tennessee in November.

"It is a bad rule that will not work both ways," is an old adage, and as the democratic party is very fond of ruling, we just ask them to rule themselves down to that rule. For some time they have urged the argument upon the American party that they should support Mr. Buchanan because he had a better chance for election than Mr. Fillmore, that Mr. Fillmore would not run at all in the South, &c. Well let us suppose that a valid reason, if true, and examine the facts of the case: The late elections, so far as heard from, both North and South, show that old Buck is losing in every instance. It is now a settled fact that Mr. Fillmore will carry Florida in November, that old Buck (as his folks call him) will lose his own State. Indeed his prospects are exceedingly gloomy. Such being the case, we make the point on the democratic party, that they wished to make on us: that Mr. Fillmore has the best chance of being elected and they should now support him. This circumstance will now test their sincerity, and give them an opportunity of "doing unto others as they would have others do unto them." If they do not now support Mr. Fillmore, with the facts before them, then we impute to them insincerity in all their arguments and positions. We cannot respect their professions, but the conviction will be forced upon us, that their pretensions are and have been hypocritical and insincere. Our confidence being lost in their political integrity, henceforth their pleadings and protestations will pass by us unheeded as the idle winds that play in the forest; and false, as in our private opinions they have always been. Derived from violated pledges, janus principles and ambiguous double entendres, who now can trust them? Will the people be longer deceived? In the name of all that is patriotic and conservative in their natures, we ask them to look at things as they are, and consider the good of their country, which at this time needs all the best motives of our nature to preserve.

The Old Whigs have held their convention, and nominated Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency. Will the whigs of Franklin county now withhold their support from the nominee of their party? If they have any respect for the opinions of the great mass of their own party, they must vote for Fillmore. Why should they stubbornly resist the influences of the Baltimore convention? It is known to them that that convention thought proper to make no new nomination, but to choose between the other candidates, and without a dissenting voice, Mr. Fillmore received the unanimous support of the Convention, and that because he stood the best

chance to beat sectionalism, and because they believed him to be honest, capable, and correct in his political views. They had voted for him before, knowing his views on the slavery question, which the democrats say, is the only important issue in the present canvass. If that is so, we ask the old line whigs if Mr. Fillmore has grown less sound than heretofore? Is there less conservatism in his speeches at Albany, New York and other places than he formerly avowed? They must admit that he is sound on the only important question before the country, and therefore have no just cause to discard him. What has he done to deserve your rebuke? Does merit receive no reward at your hands, that the most deserving statesman in our country is to be cast aside for a new experiment whose position on the important question of slavery is at least uncertain?

Some of you say that you will stand neutral. This is no time for neutrality. Will you stand by when your country is shocked to its centre by civil commotion and factious dissensions? Will you let it be said, should this great nation be destroyed by anarchy and strife, that you saw the danger and stoically refused to lend your aid in your country's behalf? How can you look upon the storms which now threaten the country and repress the impulses of patriotism which must strive for some kind of expression? Patriotism is no passive agent; it cannot be repressed. Like imprisoned fires, it will explode. A patriot, like a good mariner when seas are rough and breakers about, is always ready to watch and to work. He never sleeps in the storm; stubborn stoicism is no element of his nature. The times now demand the best offering of the patriot—and we say that the man who will now refuse to offer the small sacrifice of party pride on the altar of his country, is but an irreverent worshiper at her shrine. Shades of Washington! Patrick Henry! Jefferson! the temple which you reared and consecrated to Liberty, is about to be desecrated, and the fires extinguished upon its altar. Let us all be true to the Constitution and the country, and our liberty will be safe; but let disunion come, and a yawning gulf of blood, overhung with eternal war clouds, will roll between us, in which our liberty, our glory, and our very name will be drowned. Let it not be so, and the only way to prevent it, is in the language of Lord Nelson, "let every man do his duty."

At a called meeting of Mountain Division No. 65 Sons of Temperance, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That whereas it hath pleased Providence to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, BENJAMIN S. OREAR, a worthy member and a true Son of Temperance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother B. S. Orear the Division has lost an active and worthy member.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Division wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread upon the Minutes, and a copy be sent to the Winchester Appeal for publication.

JO. C. OREMIO,
S. A. LOCKHART,
Committee.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—Full returns from Berks county show a Democratic majority on the State ticket of 6122.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Returns from twenty-eight counties show a Democratic majority of 10,641, being a Democratic net gain over 1854 of 29,384.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Democrats gain two members of Congress—in the first six districts only—Morris and Jones, Union candidates elected. Democratic gain over October vote in the city, 4800—In Berks county 2500.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Ohio has gone for the Republicans by from 30 to 40 thousand. Hamilton county 3 to 4 thousand majority. Campbell is probably elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Later returns, unofficial, show the Republicans 2000 ahead; 17 counties to hear from will increase it to 3,000.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The heart that has not a warm response for the sentiments contained in the following patriotic letter from that incorruptible statesman, Millard Fillmore, must be lost to all sense of his duty to the country. Read it, Americans, and show it to every Democrat in the land.

We clip it from Chronicle, published augusta, Georgia:

BUFFALO, NEW YORK,

Sept. 20, 1856.

J. W. M. BERRIEN Esq.—

Dear Sir.—Your two favors of the 25th inst. have just come to hand, and furnish additional evidence that I am constantly misrepresented both North and South. In the North I am charged with being a pro-slavery man, seeking to extend slavery over free territory, and in the South I am accused of being an abolitionist. But I am neither; and as I have invariably refused to give any pledges, other than such as might be inferred from my known character and previous official conduct, I have not answered to the public any of these charges. If, after all I have done, and all the sacrifices I have made to maintain the Constitutional rights of the South, she still distrusts me, then, I can only say, that I hope she may find one more just and more fearless and self-sacrificing than I have been, and that when found, she may show her gratitude by her confidence. And so of the North—if after all I have done to maintain her Constitutional rights and advance her interest, she distrusts me, I hope she may find one more worthy of her confidence and bestow it accordingly. I shall have no regrets for myself in either case. I am only anxious that the country should be well governed, and that this unfortunate sectional controversy between the North and the South should be settled, and a fraternal feeling restored. But I apprehend, that the difficulty is, that the extremes on each side want a President favoring their own peculiar views as against their opponents. I cannot consent to be such a candidate for either side. I am for the whole Union, North and South, East and West, and if my countrymen will not accept me on those conditions, I shall not complain.

The enclosed article copied in into the Richmond Whig from the Buffalo Commercial, speaks my sentiments on the Missouri Compromise. It may or may not suit your latitude, but I have not one thing for the South and another for the North, and therefore I send it.

In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere thanks for the kind interest you have manifested in my success as the candidate of the Union. I remember your lamented brother well, and was proud to call him my friend. I wish his valuable life could have been spared to aid us in this struggle to save our country.

With sentiments of respect, I am, truly and sincerely yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

We have not time this week to put in type the article referred to in Mr. Fillmore's letter, but will publish in our next.

Gov. Floyd's Speech.

The following extract, from Gov. Floyd's Speech in New York contains the reference to Mr. Fillmore and the American party which was telegraphed to the different city papers:

When I spoke in Lynchburg, and when I came out of the counties in Virginia, where I was carrying on the canvass, speaking from every peak that I could reach, from every green valley, and from the borders of every mountain stream where there were free citizens to speak to, I believed that the dangers to Democracy were in the American party. That was my judgment; I singled out my adversary; and I singled him out, not because I thought he was the weakest, but because I thought him the most stalwart and the most formidable. I did so in Lynchburg. I said that the array of Democracy should be against the array of the American party. I have no word to retract. But I have this explanation to make. I find from a sojourn of one week in New York that the enemy of Democracy is not the American party.—There are bonds of union between the Democracy and the American party.—I tell you what these bonds are. They are the bonds of justice, of truth, of patriotism, and of right. (Bravo) They are the bonds of the Constitution and of the Union.

Now, what I have got to say is this—and you will excuse me, I trust, fellow-citizens, if there be a little egotism in it, because if there be any subject that I hate most to talk about it is the subject of myself. I have never expressed an opinion that I intend to retract—never. But I say this to you now—such is the change in the aspect of political affairs, that has fastened itself on my conscience

since I came here to the North, that I—the head and front of offence against all who offend against Democracy—I who stand by it against all comers and all goers, in my small insignificant way; I, as to whom there is not a man in the State of Virginia, or in the South, who would say that there is any ground of suspicion against his faith to the Democratic party.—I tell you here now, that I am an elector of the State of Virginia, and going to be chosen—the world of oppression and obloquy could not prevent me—I tell you fellow-citizens, Fillmore men and Republicans, if you can show me that the candidate of the Black Republican party can only be beaten by my vote being cast for Mr. Fillmore, that I will give my vote to Mr. Fillmore if the ground opens and swallows me. [Great applause.] And I will tell you something more. Virginia, Democratic Virginia, that never failed and never faltered—[A voice: "Never tire,"] aye, and never tired either, my friend, since the British flag took its receding course across the waters of the Atlantic—Virginia too, will come up and stand at my back in that movement and in that vote.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 9.—The American young men of Lexington fired 32 rounds in honor of the victory at Baltimore.

Stones were first used for bullets. Iron ones are first mentioned 1550. Lead ones were made before the close of the 16th century. A monster work of man.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent writing from York, Pennsylvania, gives us the most encouraging accounts of the progress of the American party of that State. He says while he writes, Mr. Eskew, of Baltimore is addressing a crowd of 25,000 persons. The Americans are in the best of spirits, and every day receiving accessions from the Democratic and Republican ranks. Our correspondent assures us that Mr. Fillmore's majority in Pennsylvania will not fall short of 35,000. Nine times nine hearty cheers for Fillmore's success in Buchanan's State.

Sale of a valuable Negro Man.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court at Winchester, Tennessee, pronounced August term, A. D. 1856, in the case of Mathew Williams and wife, ex parte petition, I will, on the first Monday in November next, before the Court House door in Winchester, office for sale at public auction a negro boy, named Bill, on a credit of twelve months, the biddings to commence at nine hundred dollars. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and a lien retained on the negro until the purchase money is paid.

HU. FRANCIS, C. & M.

Oct. 17

Sale of Negroes.

On the 17th day of November, 1856, at the Court House door in Winchester, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following negroes, to-wit: a negro man named Jack, and his wife, Amanda. Said Jack is a good blacksmith—lived upon the property of Jas. G. Brazleton to satisfy a debt in my hand for collection, one in favor of the Planter's Bank of Tennessee, and one in favor of P. T. Hunt, and against said Jas. G. Brazleton, the 11th of October, 1856.

L. W. GONCE, Sheriff.

Oct. 17

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, pronounced at its October term, 1856, I will on Monday the 17th day of November next, offer for sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the tract of land on which Wm. D. Africaine and seized and possessed, situated in Dist. No. 4, of Franklin county, Tennessee, containing about 240 acres, and adjacent the lands of L. B. Mathews, Joseph Wakefield, Mrs. Barbara S. Sammons, and D. J. Allen, the biddings thereon to commence at \$1800. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, and a lien will be retained on the land until the purchase money is paid.

W. M. E. TAYLOR, Clk.

Oct. 17

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, pronounced at its October term, 1856, in the case of B. K. Daniel, administrator, against the heirs of Noble Ladd, deceased, I will, on Saturday the 22nd day of November next, offer for sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one year, or one and two years, as said Daniel may direct on day of sale, except \$50, which must be paid down, the tract of land of which said Noble Ladd died seized and possessed, situated in District No. 7, of Franklin county, Tennessee, near Tullahoma, the biddings for said land to commence at \$200, and with the advice and consent of the administrator, the same will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

The purchasers will be required to give bond and good security, and a lien will be retained on the land until the purchase money is paid.

W. M. E. TAYLOR, Clk.

Oct. 17

Trust Sale.

In pursuance of two deeds of trust, executed to me by B. S. Orear, and respectively registered in Book W, page 191, and Book W, page 283, of the County Register's Office, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Winchester, on Monday the 24th day of November, 1856, a negro woman named KANEY, of copper complexion, said to be a good cook, washer and ironer.

Said property is sold to satisfy the debts secured by said deeds of trust.

J. FRIZZELL,

Oct. 17, 1856.

POWDER and Shot—any quantity on hand

and for sale by J. H. KNOX.

Aug. 20, 56.

Estays.

Taken up by Ira Kinningham, living in District No. 1, one dark colored Jannet and sucking colt. The Jannet has some white about her nose, breast and belly, has no brands perceptible, some seven or eight years old.—Her colt has a split in the end of its left ear. Also, one other Jannet of rather a brown color, small of her age, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old; appraised to \$20.00.

Also, one dark colored Jack, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, small of his age; appraised to \$10. Appraised by H. March and H. L. Turney, on the 30th September, 1856, before JOHN T. SLATTER, R. F. Co. Oct. 17

Sheriff's Sale.

On the 4th Monday of November, 1856, before the door of the Courthouse, in Winchester, Tennessee, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following slaves, viz: GEORGE, copper colored, aged eight years; ROBERT, copper colored, aged six years; ROSE, a negro woman aged fifty years; REUBEN, a negro man, aged sixty years; BROWN, a negro girl named JOSEPHINE, aged nine years. Said slaves were levied on by me by virtue of executions in my hands against John G. Brazleton, and in favor of Wm. Estill; Thomas White, administrator of Thomas Wilson; Willis Holder; Michael Custer; J. N. Martin; respectively.—Said executions were issued from the Circuit Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, from the office of Thomas Finch, Esq., J. P. for said county of Franklin, from the Chancery Court at Winchester, Tennessee; and from the office of said Finch, respectively.

L. W. GONCE, Sheriff Franklin Co., Tenn.

Oct. 17 tds JAS. MASON, Dep. Sheriff.

ADAM HANCOCK, LICENSED AUCTIONEER, WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

Will attend promptly to all business in his line with which he may be entrusted. Winchester, October 10, 1856. 1y.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON!

HANDLY & HENDERSON Are now offering, on their usually low terms, one of the prettiest stocks of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

ever offered to an enlightened public. Our Goods have been selected with great care—they are fresh and seasonable—and as the auspicious under which they were bought were as favorable as could be, we are prepared to give as good bargains as can be had in this market.

Among the large variety are—DeLains, Cashmere, Poplins, Black and Fancy Silks, Collars, Flouncings, &c., &c.

A large and useful lot of Ladies' Belts. For the Gentlemen We have Brown, Black and Blue Cloths, Black and Fancy Casimers, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing, and numerous other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement.

We tender our grateful thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, and pledging our best efforts to give satisfaction, we respectfully solicit a continuation of their custom. We are at all times prepared to exhibit our stock, and earnestly request all—particularly the ladies—to call and examine.

HANDLY & HENDERSON. Winchester, Oct. 3—4tf

A JOURNALS VARIETY STORE.

A rumor having been circulated through the country that A. Jourdan was about to quit Winchester, it seems that her citizens and the neighborhood are trying to keep him from going, as his custom has nearly doubled since the spreading of that news. We think he ought to be content to give satisfaction to his customers both as to price and to a good selection of goods, having had ten years experience in one of the largest houses in Paris, (FRANCE), that great metropolis of taste and fashion. We would say to the public, if you want good bargains and cheap goods, go and see Jourdan, as there are but few in the many that daily throng his store that are not satisfied with him after giving him a trial. Sept. 13 3m

WANTED!

The subscriber wants to purchase twenty-five or thirty LITTLE NEGRO GIRLS & BOYS, from twelve or twenty years of age, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. H. F. ROBERTSON.

Winchester, Sept., 13, 1856. 1m.

BLANKS

of every kind, printed on fine paper, and for sale at \$1 00 per quire, cash, at the Appeal office. Blanks printed to order on low terms. FOR SALE.—A good one-horse Carriage—four seats. Apply at this office. Aug. 2

NOTICE

I HAVE this day suggested the insolvency of the estate of A. B. Gordon, deceased, to the Clerk of the County Court of Franklin county. All persons having claims against said estate will file them with the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 22d day of October, 1856. HAYDEN MARCH, Administrator.

Insolvent Notice.

Having suggested the insolvency of the estate of R. Q. Taylor, dec'd., to the proper authority, all persons holding claims against said estate are requested to file them with the clerk of the County Court by the 30th day of November, 1856, to be dealt with according to law. ADAM HANCOCK, May 31 tf Adm'r R. Q. Taylor, dec'd.

GROCERIES.—J. H. KNOX has just received an assortment of Family Groceries, which he is ready to exhibit to those wishing to purchase. Aug. 30, '56.

EXTRA Family Flour—a large lot just received and for sale low for cash, by J. H. KNOX. Aug. 30, '56.

LONDON PORTER—several dozen bottles of this excellent drink, just received and for sale by J. H. KNOX. Aug. 30,